### THE DAILY JOURNAL TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896. Washington Office--- [410 Penasylvania Avenue Teiephone Calls. ..... Zis | Editorial Rooms..... A Se TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

ay only, one year..... WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier...... 20

Redneed Rates to Clubs. scribe with any of our numerous agents or send

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a CNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-companied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-

NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 91 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

A municipal voters' league, such as Chicago has, could find a field for usefulness in connection with the election of members of the School Board in this

The one indication of weakness on the part of the free silver Democrats is that they are threatening to bolt if they are in the minority in the national conven-

Superintendent Goss defines the powers of the Legislature in regard to the Indianapolis library. Perhaps it would be as well to leave the courts something to

A week's silence on the part of General Clarkson encouraged the real friends of Senator Allison to hope that he had lost his voice, but, to their dismay, he has broken out again.

If the taxpayers of Indianapolis want their school and library affairs properly and economically administered they will see to it that the right sort of commissioners are elected.

A presidential election which will put an end to Democratic mismanagement will not interfere with business as has the excitement and uncertainty of previous national campaigns.

Why do the advocates of free coinage of sliver call themselves bimetallists when all of them who are informed know that the free coinage of silver means silver monometallism?

Until the receipts of the treasury shall be equal to its expenditures no time should be expended by the Senate upon Senator Call's resolution, which would involve us in a war with Spain as soon

It is being intimated by men who de not know General Lew Wallace that his name is mentioned for delegate at large by his friends, while he is indifferent regarding the matter. So far from that, the Journal can say that General Wallace would highly appreciate the honor of representing the State in the national

Now that it is understood that Secretary Carlisle would be gratified to have the indorsement of the Kentucky Democracy for President on a sound-money platform, evidence of Democratic life may be expected the other side of the The Democrats of Indiana may watch the progress of the contest, if there shall be one, with profit.

In their headlines nearly all the newsletter means that he will not be a candiwrites a supplement to the letter for the the Secretary would be delighted to be Mr. Carlisle's indefiniteness in treasury estimates seems to have infected his ordinary expressions

At this time a fight between Secretary Carlisle and Senator Blackburn for ascendency in the Kentucky Democratic convention will be watched with interest throughout the country. Last summer the free silver element, to the very general surprise of the country, was beaten in the State convention after a brief canvass for sound money by Secretary Carlisle and his associates, who are among the ablest men in the State.

A correspondent in Crawfordsville writes that it would injure a very worthy organization, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, if it should be mistaken for the Patiotic Sons of America, which seems to inheritor of all the absurdiwho have gone wild urrency question. There is between the two. The coterie call themselves patriots and Patriotic Sons of America because they propose to show their patriotism by repeating Coxey's experiment on a wider scale. The P. O. S. of A, is said to be an organization sin cerely devoted to the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the Republic.

The preliminary figures of the German census, taken in December, make the population 52,244,503, which is an increase of 2.816,033 since the census of 1890-a gain of over 5.6 per cent, in five years. This is an actual increase by percentage since the preceding period of five years, which is very remarkable considering the dense population of Germany. The increase of the population of the German empire during the last ten years-11 per cent .is due largely, it is said, to the notable development of manufactures since Germany, under the leadership of Bismarck abandoned a strictly revenue for a protective tariff. Finding employment at home, emigration to other countries has

be deeply gratified if the Democracy of Benton has shown that gold ceased to Kentucky would give him, in the coming State convention, an unqualified indorsement for President on a sound-money platform. The same correspondent goes on to remark that "protection and free silver" is the new cry in Washington. If that is the new cry it must be the cry of the silverites and the Democrats of the South, who, with one or two exceptions, are in favor, rabidly in favor of free silver. As for the Republicans, representing the great States which have the population, the business and the in-\$1.00 dustries of the country, they demand protection and sound money. They have voted that policy in both branches of

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

The report that the British government has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain will attract general attention and much speculation in this country regarding its terms. What Great Britain will get by the alliance is given out-the use of the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, which are very important in connection with the unfriendly attitude of Russia and France. What Spain is to receive is mere conjecture. Perhaps the fact of alliance with Great Britain may be considered by that decaying power worth all it gives. It may be that Great Britain has agreed to support Spain against the United States in he event that war should be threatened by Cuban complications. But, whatever the Salisbury Ministry has promised Spain for the advantage given in the Mediterranean, the fact that it has made an alliance with Spain makes Great Britain, in the eyes of the civilized world, the defender of the infamous policy which Weyler has inaugurated in Cuba.

A few weeks ago several members of the Salisbury Ministry spoke in terms of If the next presidential election could admiration of the United States and exbe held in Great Britain there would be pressed the purpose to do all in their per aspirants for the nomina- power to maintain friendly relations. In tion because it would be a Democratic | consequence of those public professions a decidedly better feeling has prevailed toward the British government in this country since those speeches were made. If there should be a reaction hereafter t will be due to the policy which the Salisbury Ministry may adopt in regard to Spain and its bearing on the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban

If Cuba were within a hundred miles of the British coast Great Britain would insist on controlling it, and there would be no objection in this quarter. Such control or possession would be natural, and could be claimed as a right. The United States does not want Cuba. At the same time, we cannot be indifferent to any interference of any European power which proceeds upon the theory that it is none of our business what is done with that island. The purchaser of nearly all the products of Cuba and the natural market to which the people of that island would come, our interest in Cuba is greater than that of all Europe. The people of this country desire peace in that island under conditions which will insure tranquillity and a liberal form of government.

It is not worth while to become excited over this report. Probably an ex-Until more is known about the matter whom such men as Senator Call, of Florida, are not numbered

# AN OLD DEMOCRATIC GOLD BUG.

Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, was Democrat of the Jacksonian variety. In the Senate while Jackson was President, he was the President's champion, fought his battles and advocated his policies. He was a sound-money man. If he were in the Senate to-day Tillman, Turpie, Vest and Voorhees would stigmatize him as a "gold bug" if he should repeat the speech which he delivered in the Senate in 1834, to which he gave the title "Revival of the Gold Currency." At that date there was no gold in the

country. There had been, but it had gone to countries where it had a higher value as money than that fixed by our then existing ratio of 15 to 1. After quoting Hamilton, Jefferson and Robert Morpapers declare that Secretary Carlisle's | ris, the financier of the revolution, to the effect that any mistake in the relative many people you come across are saying system would cause the expulsion of the Louisville Courier-Journal, explains that | metal undervalued, he called attention to the fact that all other nations held to indorsed for the presidency by Kentucky. | the ratio of 151/2 to 1 or 16 to 1, and then

It is not to be supposed that gold will come from such countries to the United States if the importer is to lose one dollar on seventeen that he brings; or that our own gold will remain with us when an exporter can gain one dollar on every fifteen he car-ries out. Such results would be contrary to the laws of trade, and therefore we must place the same value upon gold that other ations do if we wish to gain a portion of

theirs or to regain any part of our own. In the course of the same speech, which was aimed in part at the United States bank, Mr. Benton took occasion "to enumerate the leading and prominent advantages of gold." There are nine of these advantages named, among which

are the following: First-It has an intrinsic value which gives t currency all over the world to the full imount of its value, without regard to laws ond-It has uniformity of value, which makes it the safest standard of the value of property which the wisdom of man has

which gives its possessor the choice and command of all other money. Fourth-Its power over exchanges, gold being the currency which contributes most to lown the rate of exchange to the lowest

Third-Its superiority over other money

ever yet discovered.

As the result of the discussion at that ime a few months later the ratio was changed to 16 to 1. There was a difference of opinion regarding the ratio which would give the exact commercial value of the two metals, because every man then in Congress knew that if one of the metals were undervalued as much as per cent. it would not circulate as money with us. In his "Thirty Years' View" Mr. Benton records the results of the change as follows:

The good effects of the bill were immediately seen. Gold began to flow into the country through all the channels of com-merce; old chests gave up their hoards: the nint was busy; a currency banished from the country for thirty years overspread the land and gave joy and confidence to all the pursuits of industry.

And yet, with all the illustrious Democrats of the days of Jefferson and Jackon declaring that "the utmost care must be taken to have the ratio for the ree coinage of both metals correspond exactly with their relative market values," two-thirds of the Democrats in Congress are demanding the free coinage of silver on an artificial ratio of 16

Mr. Carlisle's letter with a dispatch to 1 when the relative market values of to the effect that the Secretary will the two metals are not far from 31 to 1. be money when it was undervalued only 6 per cent. by our ratio, yet the Tillmans, the Turpies, the Vests and the Voorheeses insist that gold will be the yokefellow of silver when it is undervalued nearly 50 per cent!

In an article on social and industrial

statistics in Gunton's Magazine for April Commissioner Wright, of the national Labor Bureau, shows the wonderful development of manufacturing industries in this country by contrasting the number of employes in 1850-731,137with the number in 1890-3,745,123-and by comparing the wages of 1850-\$236,-750,000-with those of 1890-\$2,250,000,000. He shows that during the same period capital invested in manufactures has increased from over \$535,000,000 to \$6,250, 000,000. But, with this increase of labor, capital and wages, the value of the product per dollar of capital invested has fallen from \$1.94 to \$1.64. On the other hand, the per capita income of the workingman has steadily increased, he receiving in 1891 168.6, compared with 100 in 1860. If the reduction in the hours of labor are taken into consideration the wages of 1891 were 176.8, compared with 100 in 1860. But labor is not the only part of the community which profits by the fall in the income of capital, since the consumer, representing the community, gets a larger quantity of wealth per dollar invested than ever before in the fall of prices. Thus in both directions wage earning people have shared in the gains resulting from the modern evolution of industry.

When Rooker shall be arraigned in Hamilton county it will scarcely be necessary to spend days in taking testimony as to the mental condition of the accused when he attempted to kill the woman who was with his wife when he killed the latter, because the jury which acquitted him practically declared that he was not amenable to the law because of a temporary insanity. The defense will have the best of it in maintaining that Rooker did not become sane until he attempted to escape after his failure to kill the other woman. There is another point equally important. In the first trial the judge permitted evidence to be introduced upon the assumption that a man has a right to kill his wife if he suspects her of infidelity, and the twelve men who were the judges of the law in that case seemingly decided that to kill a wife under such suspicion is one of the inalienable rights of the husband. If this decision of the jury is to stand as law or precedent it is hoped that the right to shoot will not extend to women who may be so unfortunate as to be in the same house with the murdered wife. Fortunately, the next trial of Rooker will be conducted by a judge who has a reputation of being one of the best of the nany circuit judges in the State.

The attempt of the national Bureau of Engraving and Printing to supply postage stamps has been anything but successful. For a time the stamps furnished by the bureau were of so poor quality as to make it necessary to destroy hundreds of thousands of them. It also turns out that the expense of printing by the bureau largely exceeds what planation will be made at an early day. It has been when the contracts were let to the lowest bidder. At the outset the chief of the bureau offered to print the stamps for \$139,487.52, which is slightly below the bid of the lowest bidder. Instead of manufacturing the stamps at that cost, the bureau has had to expend \$167,829.77 a year more than the lowest oldder offered to do the work for and at the same time furnish a better quality of stamps. Some time ago it was demonstrated that any work which the government could have done by outside parties would cost from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the price it can be done for by the government. And this is the experience of all sorts of governments from the Nation to the city.

Doesn't it look a little as if science were exceeding the public demand upon its resources? Is there, for instance, any urgent need for a reproduction of skirt dances and the like, such as Edison's new "vitascope" is said to provide? Isn't the supply of the genuine article sufficient?

They are not a bit superstitious, of course, and don't believe in signs, yet a good gretfully that because it rained on Easter day the seven succeeeding Sundays will be

Where two or three people are gathered together in Indianapolis these days one of two subjects is under discussion - ex-President Harrison's marriage or wheels. You take your choice, or you take to the woods,

That much talked of conference between the Booths came off at last, and nothing happened of a startling character. The casualties were like those of a Cuban battleall in the advance notices.

"Altar gown" is the latest New York term for wedding dress. It is a term which is open to misconstruction by persons who spell by ear. No wedding gown is altered; it is

ABOUT THE CANDIDATES. Possibly Hon. Cush Davis has merely shifted from a favorite son to a dark horse position.-Washington Post.

What the Democracy needs, and needs

eadly this year, is a good man weighing not less than 250 pounds.-New York Mail and We admit that Mr. Reed can ride a bicycle, but Mr. McKinley can likewise learn it becomes really necessary for him to do so.-Cleveland Leader.

Ex-President Harrison is too old a bug to be caught on the kind of a vine that Tom Platt and Matt Quay are trying to graft on to the flourishing McKinley tree.-St. In looking around for a good running mate for McKinley the Republican leaders

should not overlook Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Mr. Reed is highly popular all over the country.—Kansas City Journal. A prominent Philadelphia Republican made wo wagers worth recording last week, one of \$5,000 to \$1,000 that McKinley will be the nominee of the St. Louis convention, and one of \$1,000 to \$5,000 that he will be nominated on the first ballot.

There is no intimation of a deal between the McKinley and the Allison people says a Washington special in the Philadelphia Record. The Buckeyes are so far in the lead now, and so confident, a deal with anybody would hardly be considered. But as matters stand, the best informed of the Republican leaders are of opinion that, if through any instrumentality Mr. McKinley should fall at St. Louis, and his followers be forced to a second choice as between a man from the East or a man from west of the Alleghenies, the choice would fall

It is also Allison's misfortune, says Major Handy, that Clarkson, his reputed repreentative, has been put forward in almost every case to say the disagreeable things about McKinley and his friends. A Clark-son interview has been a regular weekly feature of the canvass, and these inter-views are not only distinguished by per-

versions of the news. The pervading spirit iendship for Alison as fierce antagonism to McKinley, to whom he seems to have trans-ferred the hatred which he bore to Har-

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, dragged his residential boom out on the prairie on Monday and the next day the State was swept by a terrific blizzard. If it survives the storm it may stand some show in the Chicago convention.—New York Mail and

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Her Magnificent Egotism. "That is a lovely tie you are wearing, dear," said young Mrs. Fitts, gazing admirngly at her hubby's latest purchase. "I could not have picked out a nicer one my-

Worse Late than Never. "To think that there was a fire last night and I didn't get it," moaned the conflagra-

onsolingly, "you'll get the fire as soon as the old man hears about it." The Old, Old Story.

"But, papa," wailed the unhappy maiden in the throes of a first love, "he says his love for me knows no bounds." "Knows no bounds, eh?" said the old man 'If I get near him he'll bound about ten

#### feet in the air, and that's no lie, either." Pride and Prejudice. "I'd be ashamed to go around begging,"

ald the prosperous citizen. "Pride's a funny thing, ain't it?" answered Mr. Everett Wrest. "Here you are, too proud to beg, and here I am too proud to work. Takes all sorts to make a world, I by a Vote of 216 to 40.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Paderewski once thought of studying the violin, but the teacher to whom he applied told him he could never become a musician. Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer, the expert in the ort of cookery, declares that her fine com-

the distinction of having the longest hair in the world. She is five feet nine inches in eight and her hair is six feet eight inches Gerald Massey, the veteran English poet

is ill. He has recently suffered great domestic sorrow by the death of his only son, young man of great promise, who recently went out from England to an appointment in

The memory of Thomas Hughes is espetally green in Chicago, because after the fire he sent that city a collection of 7,000 books to serve as a basis of a new public library. The books were all English, and many of them autograph copies from writers then living. "I leave the stage," said Mme. Modjeska to an interviewer, "not because I have tired of my art, but owing to the dreadful monotony of constant travel, which is invariably part of a theatrical career. I am weary of all, and long for the rest and quiet of home.' This story is told of Archdeacon Denison

A perplexed parishioner went to the vicar's study one day and blurted out: "Why, I hear, Mr. Archdeacon, as how you refuses to bury Dissenters. "No," replied the Archdeacon, "you have been wrongfully informed, my man. I should really like to bury them all." Dr. Mary Walker is now living on a farm bout three miles west of Oswego, N. Y. Sh is a familiar figure on the streets of th town, to which she drives nearly every day She always wears a full suit of black broad cloth, with Prince Albert coat and silk hat, and walks with a cane. Dr. Mary's pet hob-

by is "the emandipation of her sex. Mr. George Henry Boughton, the American artist who was recently elected a mem ber of the Royal Academy, has received a great number of congratulatory letters and messages from the United States. His principal picture, which will be hung at the approaching Academy exhibition, is called "Cannock Water." It is an exquisite bit of Scotch burn and hillside.

When Joseph Jefferson gave his lecture of dramatic discourse at Princeton College of Monday he was greatly amused at the Prince ton skyrocket cheer with his name at the end of it. He went to Princeton under th auspices of the Philosophic Society, of which he has been recently elected an honorary member. After the lecture he was initiated nto the secrets of the ancient society in the

presence of a large body of students. At Vassar's last field day of athletics som excellent records were made by the girls. Miss Elizabeth Forbes Vassar is the best sprinter, and Miss Ida Thallon, '97, a Brooklyn girl, is probably the finest all-round athlete in the college. The field where the girls train in mild weather is oval-shaped and hidten feet high. No regular costume is worn. st of the girls wear divided skirts or reach to the knee. White sweaters embroid ered with the class number provide the only

These the days when the chap Who is eager pretend In the hands of his friends; That he only consents At their urgent request And the needs of the hour.

And you know all the rest.

-Philadelphia Press. DEATH RATHER THAN CAPTURE. Another Sensational Salcide at Chi-

cago of a Hunted Thief.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Twice within a week Chicago has furnished two sensational suicides. Several days ago a negro thief, while being pursued by the police, cut his throat from car to ear with a razor just on the eve of capture. Sunday morning a white man, while being pursued under exactly the same circumstances, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, falling dead at the feet of his horrifled pursuers. While a dance was in progress at a hall in Twenty-second street an alarm was raised that a thief was pursuing his vocation in the cloak room. The hue and cry alarmed the man and he broke from cover. Two officers, seeing the flying man, started in pursuit. A private watchman endeavored to stop the man, but the latter flourished a revolver under his nose, causing him to draw back in fear, while the stranger turned his back to a fence and stood still. The officers came up on the run. There was a moment of supsense, then a sharp report, and the strange man fell forward on his face with a ragged hole in his head behind the right ear. There was nothing about the man's clothing that would lead to an identification.

#### KILLED IN HER PARLOR. Beautiful, Wealthy Georgia Gir Shot by a Jealous Lover.

TALBOTTON, Ga., April 6.-Miss Sallie Emma Owen, a beautiful and wealthy young lady of this city, was shot and instantly killed last night in the parlor of J. H. McCoy's residence by Dr. W. L. Ryder, a prominent dentist. Hon. A. P. Persons, a prominent candidate for Congress, was standing beside Miss Owen when the fatal shot was fired. He was also shot at. but received only a flesh wound. Dr. Ry-der was a lover of Miss Owen, and it is presumed that she refused to marry him, and that he was frenzied with jealousy at the existing friendship between Mr. Persons and the young lady. Miss Owen was a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, nged to one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in Georgia, and was social favorite wherever she was known. Excitement here is intense. Ryder was captured by a posse a few miles from town at 11 o'clock last night. He had made an unsuccessful attempt at sulcide by cutting

Schlatter in New Mexico. SILVER CITY, N. M., April 6 .- Francis

chlatter, the healer, is now at Pleasanton small town in western Socorro county having been several weeks in retreat among the Mexicans in the small ranch town in Socorro county performing cures. He says he does not know where his next stopping place will be. It is claimed severa miraculous cures were performed at Pleas anton. Schlatter looks very much emaclated but he claims to be in good health. He says he has just ended a fast of forty days and forty nights. From the route taken by he will enter Arizona in the vicinity

AND TRIES TO KEEP UP WITH SOUTH CAROLINA'S PITCHFORK.

ebraska's Populist Senator Rehashes Past Campaign Stories and Exaggerates Them Into Bald Lies.

HE ASSAILS THE PRESIDENT

CALLS HIM THE ARCH MUGWUMP AND IMPERIAL DICTATOR.

"Never mind," said the police reporter, He Also Charges that John Wanamaker Gave \$400,000 to the Harrison Campaign Fund.

SPICY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

MR. HEPBURN MAKES AN ATTACK ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL,

And Also Denounces the Mississippi River Commission-The Bill Passes

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Senate spen the entire day on the postoffice appropriaion bill, but did not complete it. The bil served to bring out some sharp criticisms by Senator Gorman on the administration of the Postoffice Department, and by Senator Allen Mrs. D J. Davis, of San Francisco, claims on alleged irregularities resulting from the civil-service system. Mr. Allen repeated sensational charges as to large money contributions said to have been made in the interest of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison. The charge that Mr. Wanamaker contributed \$400,000 toward Mr. Harrison's election led to Allen alluded to the President as "his Majesty," and as the chief mugwump of the be taken to-morrow.

Many of the Senators who have been promnent of late in the affairs of their States were back in the Senate to-day, including Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire; Harris, of Tennessee; Lindsay, of Kentucky; Palmer, of Illinois, and Thurston, o

Nebraska. Among the bills favorably reported was on o prevent wholesale divorces in the Territories by requiring one year's residence be fore application for divorce.

Mr. Frye introduced a bill to pension the widow of the late Gen. Thomas L. Casey, at \$100 per month.

Mr. Call made an ineffectual effort to take ip the Cuban resolution offered by him some days ago proposing the immediate use of the United States navy to protect American citisens in Cuba and to prevent barbarities, but Mr. Allison insisted that the appropriation bills were of supreme importance and must be kept to the front. Mr. Call gave notice that he would move to take up his Cuban resolutions to-morrow. Inquiries were made by Mr. Hale as to the parliamentary status of the fresolutions, indicating that Mr. Cali would meet with opposition in returning to

the Cuban subject. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being that of onsolidating country and suburban postoffices as adjuncts of city or metropolitan listricts. Mr. Wolcott advocated the reform as essential to the best postal service of the country, small postoffices being created at the rate of over 2,000 a year and the aggregate army of 70,000 postmasters maintaining separate accounts with Washington. He believed that the change would do away with the system of giving postoffices as rewards for political services, the Democratic grocery ministration and the Republican grocery tore keeper running it the next administra-Mr. Wolcott said he was by no means friendly with the present ad he desired to con gent conduct of the postoffice administratio under Postmaster-general Wilson. The Sen ator added that this was a move toward throwing off the domination of the spoils system from the postal service. "Civil service, he said, "is largely an acquired taste, but any public man who has remained here through an opposing administration and has seen me appointed to office as a reward for politica dirty work, unworthy men not fit to hold office, many of them unintelligent and un-

principled men, then one can appreciate the virtues of civil service." GORMAN AND WOLCOTT. Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Gorman joined issues over some references of the former to the Ellicott (Md.) office's absorption by the Baltimore postoffice, the latter saying that he knew all about the matter and did not like

Mr. Wolcott to get his information at second Mr. Wolcott said that any differences that might exist between the Postmaster-general and one or two Senators ought to give way

before the needs of the public service. Mr. Gorman answered that Mr. Wolcott ought to place this subject on a low plane. He sought to intimate that this was a mere personal and political question. "If it is a political question," exclaimed Mr. Gorman, with intense sarcasm, "then I congraturate he Postoffice Department that a distinchamber can be its defender on this occa-There had been a suspicion amon many Democrats that many acts of this ad-inistration could consistently be defended by Republican." Mr. Gorman rejected th idea that the postoffices were a huge spo system. He had served under Democratic administrations and under Republican administrations, and the mere appointment of post-masters was never anything to him. He knew, he said, from recent events, that any recommendation by him would be rejected. Gorman said that his observation of civil-service reformers was that they were hen to keep them there. Referring to the Postmaster-general, Mr. Gorman said i vould be well for that official to listen the people and serve them, rather than to be delivering lectures on tariff and gold and silver. It would be weil, said Mr. Gorman, to return to the old rule that when you found a man constantly proclaiming his virtues there is a rascal near at hand. The Senator said he hoped to see a Postmaster-general, no matter what his politics might be, who would really reform that department, not by removing it from the people, but by cutting down the high compensation for carrying the mail and the high salaries above the \$1,000 mark. Mr. Hill suggested some modification in the proposed amendment, and said he was with the Senator from Colorado (Wolcott) on the general principle of including the small postffice within the limits of the city or its im-

Mr. Nelson opposed the consolidation. It was, he said, on the principle of the general department stores—"the devil-fish of modern society." These departmental stores were the curse of the commmercial world, and he would not like to see the same system car-ried into the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Lodge declared that the best methods of business would inevitably prevail, and could not be stopped by politics or legislation. The people did not care so much for patronage as they did for good service. There was no politics in the proposed change, said the Senator. He differed with the present Postmaster-general on the tariff, and yet this did not prevent his recognizing that official as a most capable public official.

THE ARCH MUGWUMP. Mr. Allen spoke for the retention of the old system with its country postmasters and arraigned civil service as a farce. In this connection Mr. Allen said: "The greatest mugwump of the day is in the White House. It is difficult to say whether he is greater as a mugwump or as imperial Democratic dictator. He has led the hosts of mugwumps of this country for ten or fifteen years." Mr. Allen referred also to Teddy Roosevelt, the great New York nugwump, second only to Cleveland himoction of the President in removing Civil- ura There was, he began, nothing in

of Jeffrey and the Old Bailey, listening to erings of scandal mongers in order to pitch a man out of office. civil service-a mere cloak by which a President and members of his Cabinet could carry out their desires. Again alluding to the President Mr. Allen said: "He is a disgrace to the great office he occupies. He should not and doubtless will not be returned to the position again." The Senator referred to the President as "his Majesty." rrecting himself to "his Excellency, Allen repeated many sensational charges as to campaign contributions. He said it had been charged and not denied that \$300,000 was raised on Wall street to secure the nomination of President Cleve-land in 1892 and a like amount to secure the nomination of Mr. Harris "How about McKinley?" interjected Mr.

"I have not read the latest returns as McKinley, but I have them in my desk and will reach them at a later time," answered Mr. Allen. He went on to say that the Wall-street contributors were in a dary after nominating Cleveland and Harrison, but finally turned to the former be-cause he had an office in Wall street and contributed \$1,400,000 toward his election. Of this amount John J. Van Alen gave \$50,000, and later received the appointment of minister to Italy. This quid pro quo was civil service reform. Continuing, Mr. Allen said it was charged and not denied that "the great and good Mr. Wanamaker—superintendent of a Sunday school—gave \$400,000 for the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidential office." Shortly after this, proceeded Mr. Allen, the President saw fit to invite the great and good John into his Cabinet.

Mr. Hawley rose to state that he sup-posed no one believed Mr. Wanamaker gave \$400,000 for campaign purposes. He had cir-culated a paper and secured subscriptions, but it was not a personal gift and certainly should not bring an intimation that Cabinet offices had been bought. Mr. Allen responded that the man who

was caught always had an apology. No ienial had ever been made to this charge until the Senator from Connecticut (Hawley) rose to deny it.
"Which charges?" queried Mr. Hawley.
"That John Wanamaker gave \$400,000 to
the Harrison campaign fund," said Mr.

"I don't believe it," answered Mr. Hawley, "and I don't believe any one believes it except the Senator" (Allen). Mr. Allen insisted that the charges had been made from Maine to California and never before had been denied. The proposed postoffice consolidation was opposed by Senators Pascoe, Call, Stewart and White. The latter characterized the

An agreement was reached to vote on the ostoffice appropriation bill at 5 p. m. to-The following bills were passed Pensioning the widow of the late General John M. Thayer at \$100 per month; pension-ing the widow of General Charles A. Heck-

posed change as a great "postoffice

distant treasurers until suc have been appointed and qualified; granting railroads in Indian Territory facilities for depot grounds; appropriating \$5,000 for a fog signal at Menominee harbor, Michigan. At 5:30, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

## RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Passed by the House with Only Forty Negative Votes. WASHINGTON, April 6.-The House to day passed the river and harbor bill under a suspension of the rules, after a lively debate, by a vote of 216 to 40. The bill carries in actual appropriations \$10,330,560 and authorizes contracts for thirty-two new projects, with a limit of cost of \$51,721,210 Only forty minutes' debate was allowed. Mr. Hooker, chairman of the river and harbor committee, attempted to secure an extension of this time, but first Mr. Maguire and then Mr. Grosvenor objected. The debate was very spirited. Mr. Dockery attacked the recklessness with which it was proposed to extend the "continuing contract" system in the biil-a natural result, he claimed of the policy of giving the government's promise to pay instead of paying cash. He admitted, however, the great economy of the contract system, which Mr. Burton had stated from official reports to be 30 per cent. Mr. Hepburn also made a vicious onslaught on the bill, which, he said, had enough "pork" in it to insure its passage. He devoted himself to the Misdissippi River Commission, the work of

finally taken the majority in favor of it was so overwhelming that its opponents were unable ot secure the ayes and noes, Before the House adjourned the New Mexico bond bill was defeated and the bill to open the Assinabone military reservation after the House was formally Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the information of the House, a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture notifying him that, in deference to what seemed the unan-imous desire of the House of Representaives, he had telegraphed, accepting the osition to put the seeds to be distribut

chairman of rivers and harbors, and

ed by Congressmen into packages of five, instead of fifteen, packets (making 2,025,000 packages, instead of 675,000). The member ed their gratification by applauding The Cuban resolutions were then diswing this adoption had subsided Mr Hooker, chairman of the river and harbor ass the river and harbor bill. He asked that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, but Mr. Richardson objected to the passage of a bill carrying millions of dol-

lars without the formality of reading it. THE DEBATE BEGUN. The reading of the bill consumed one and ne-half hours. At the conclusion of the reading. Mr. Hooker asked that the time for debate be extended until 4 o'clock. Mr. Hepburn protested, saying that the bill involved the appropriation of \$63,000,000. Some amendments had been reported only this morning, and he submitted that this extraordinary expenditure should not be authorized without due debate. He suggested

that the time for debate be extended until Mr. Maguire asked whether opportunity would be offered for amendment. Being in-formed that there would not be, he ob-jected. Subsequently he attempted to with-draw his objection, but Mr. Grosvenor renewed it and the debate was entered upon A few minutes were given to Mr. Burton member of the rivers and harbors com mittee, who particularly exploited the con-tract system extended by the bill to thirtytwo new projects. This, he said, was the st conspicuous as well as the most com-ndable feature of the bill. The reports of the engineer department of the army showed that the contract system inaugu-rated by the fifty-first Congress, had effected a saving of 30 per cent. on all work so authorized. The system was not only the most economical, but it was the most irageous and honest. Mr. Washington briefly commended the bill, but criticized the appropriations for the rivers in Tennessee as too low.

Mr. Dockery led the opp ill. He favored, he said, just appropriations for the great waterways of the country, but he did not believe such appropriations should be obtained by the improvement of unimportant streams. He added that even though he might favor every item in this bill he would oppose its passage under a motion to suspend the rules which would prevent debate and amendment. An exclanation of this unusual proceeding was hat some of the members were clamoring for larger appropriations and it was not safe to trust the bill in their hands lest its items would be largely increased. That might be the correct explanation. This bill carried liabilities amounting to over \$51,000,-000 which with the amount actually appriated, made it aggregate over \$62,000,000 h an enormous sum, he submitted, was entitled to the careful consideration of the House under the ordinary rules, which would allow the debate and amendment of each paragraph. He denounced it as a handed proceeding. Continuing, he reviewed the rapid growth and develo of the continuing contract system inau-gurated by the Fifty-first Congress. "Has not experience shown that this sys-em is economical?" interrupted Mr. Hop-

"Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Dockery, nical as to each individual contract, but the result has shown that wherever the government enters on the policy giving its note instead of paying cash, he expenditures become recklessly extravagant. Members in this way get a small appropriation for some local in start with and mortgage the treasury for

HEPBURN'S SENSATIONAL SPEECH After Mr. Wheeler had given his indorsement to the bill, Mr. Hepburn made a seneif." The Senator severely criticised the sational speech in opposition to the meas-

other districts to insure its passage, and he felt that nothing he would be able to say statute books. He read the ar go to various States (\$1,700,000 to \$1,400,000 to Massachusetts, \$400,000 to Shode Island, \$196,000 to Connecticut and \$4,-400,000 to New York, etc.), to show how the 'pork" was distributed, and then pro to make an attack on the appropriations in the bill for the Mississippi River Commis-sion. The bill carried \$625,000 for the com-mssion, he said, and authorized contracts iggregating \$8,375,000. "Right here, Mr tions for the great waterways of the country. What I desire to rebuke are the methidopted to secure the passage of this bill. In most cases in this bill there is a lagrant bestowal of the largesses of the

Proceeding, he said that in the last ten Mississippi River Commission \$29,000,000, Most of it was money thrown away. The scheme of the Mississippi River Commission, he declared, had been a fraud from its inc Its real purpose was to reclam swamp lands given to the States on condition of their reclamation. Since the scheme had been de-vised two-thirds of the appropriations had been applied to this purpose and but onehird to the work of deepening the channel He cited the reports of the War Depart-ment in substantiation of this statement. The net result of this vast expenditure of money, he said, had been an average dee ning of the channel of only eighteen inc It had cost the government \$400,000 to se-cure an additional depth of one inch for forty miles of the river. "Bearing this fact in mind," said he, "members can figure out themselves what it would cost to deepen its mouth to Cairo so as to secure a sufficient depth of water to give the people at Cairo a sight of ocean-going vessels, a promise held out when the commission was naugurated." For the Hennepin canal, he continued, a great project to connect the Mississippi river with the Eastern water-ways, this bill contained the magnificent appropration of \$25,000 and the possibility of ten years. He favored this important work, but he wanted to demonstrate the viciousness of the system on which the bill was At this point Mr. Hepburn's time expired and he concluded with a loud protest against

CATCHINGS TALKS BACK. Mr. Catchings, who was chairman of the river and harbor committee in the last Congress, replied to Mr. Hepburn's speech, which ne denominated "a most extraordinary harangue." "In all frankness and candor," said he, "I desire to say that the bill which the committee has presented to the House is by all odds the most carefully drawn, the most scientific in its construction, and will any bill which has ever passed since I have been in Congress.

the passage of a bill carrying sixty-three millions with so short a debate and no op-

portunity to amend a single line or item of it

Replying to Mr. Hepburn's criticism on the ssippi River Co the statement that two-thirds of ney which has been appre river has been expended in the constru of levees, was untrue. Eleven of twenty-six millions had, he said, gone into the construction of levees along the banks of that river. During the same time the riparian owners had expend sum of \$14,000,000, so that the work has gone along by a system of co-operation between the fact that the board of army engineers opointed in 1879 to consider this qu orted that it was absolutely essential. there was to be any navigation of that stream during its flood period, that these levees should be constructed; that without tion, no places for the boats to land, and no not as concerns the lower water navigation of the river, he admitted the work had no essed as rapidly as had been ecause the contract works had turned cut to be more expensive than the engineer had expected that they would be; but during the last few years there had be mendous development of what is known as hydraulic dredge, which was invented in but which was never practically utilized

A minute was given to Mr. McLachlan to riticise the manner in which lowa, and Mr. Hermann to favor the bill in the interest of reduced railroad transporta-tion, and to Mr. Colson to express the opinion that the bill did not carry Mr. Dockery then closed the debate for the pers who had not got all they wanted to vote against the motion to suspend the

which he denounced. This brought forth Mr. Hooker, chairman of the committee, in closing the debate briefly referred to the fact that the passage of the bill under susa reply from Mr. Catchings, the former pension of the rules was not unprecedented. The Fifty-third Congress, he said, had passed a bill carrying \$25,000,000 under susdefense of the measure from Mr. Hooker, the present chairman. When the vote was ferred to Mr. Hepburn's attack. While the n Maine of over a mil actually appropriated; while it authorized a million for Boston harbor, not a dollar was appropriated, and of the \$4,400,000 referred to ppropriated for New York one item (that Buffalo) exceeded \$2,200,000, for which not dollar was appropriated. He thought Mr. Hepburn's criticism had been manifestly unfair. As to the Mississippi River Commithat had been the gentleman's hol rears. As a matter of fact, the language o the bill relative to the commission was iden-tical with former bills. He concluded by de-

> In response to the Speaker's request for the yes the House seemed to rise en masse. Only here and there a member retained his seat. On the rising vote 206 voted in the af-Mr. Taibert called for the yeas and "Let's put 'em on record." he shouted. ing his arms, but only twenty-six members rose to second his demand, and when the Speaker announced "not a sufficient numthe great mass of the heered. The Speaker declared

"The extent of the vote," called out Mr Hepburn, rising dramatically in his place, "shows the evenness with which the 'pork' has been distributed." bill to validate cer in New Mexico was called up and failed to pass by a vote of 42 years and 73 nays The discussion' revamped the charges of tee. Mr. Low. of New York, who called up the bill, said in the course of his remarks that a Territory that was applying for Statehood ought not to repudiate its honest

Mr. Grosvenor reported the "filled cheese" bill from the committee on ways and means and gave notice that he would call it up The Senate bill for disposal of the Fort Assinaboine military reservation lands was called up by Mr. Hartman, who explained that settlers already on the lands were to retain their holdings and the other lands to be disposed of under the laws applying to sale of abandoned lands. The Secretary of the Interior had decided that the settlers

were trespassers until some was passed for their relief. This bill passed At 4:45 the House adjourned.

# WALLER'S WORST ENEMY.

Serious Charges Made Against Acting Consul Wetter, of Tamptave.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 6.-Mrs. Laura Martin, of this city, the only sister of John Waller, the ex-United States consul to Tamatave, in a letter written on March 21, which she has just received, tells several things heretofore unpublished in connection with his arrest by the French and subsequent events. After telling about being abused while lying in trons on board ship at Tamatave, and being kept in irons for seven days and nights en route from Tamatave to Marsellles, with the exception of ten minutes each forenoon and a like period in the afternoon of each day, he says: "At Tamatave all the influence of United States acting Consul Wetter was used against me and he even went so far as to write a letter which he knew the French officials would read, pending my trial. In this letter Wetter harangued and accused me of being 'guilty of a violation of the law' and stated that I need not expect any 'immediate assistance from the government.' The reading of this letter before the conclusion of my trial only tended toward influencing the lower element to outrage and spit on me under the very shadow of our giorious flag at Tamatave. When I informed Mr. Wetter of the mischief which his letter had wrought he replied that he d'd not care. You will observe, then, that I had no protection or aid from any quarter during all these outrages committed on me by the French. These outrages commenced about four months before my arrest. At one by three French soldiers or marines from the French gunboat Hugon, then lying in the this assault before acting United States Consol Wetter, but he did nothing to bring the perpetrators to task for the crime. One time I was assaulted by French soldiers before my own door. This was in December, 1886. They surrounded, seized and choked me for no purpose whatever that I know of. Certainly these soldiers had no right to leave their quarters and visit my house a mile away and assault me."